

pp. 179-91, and for France, P. Boissonade, *Le Travail dans l'Europe chrétienne au Moyen Age*, 1921, pp. 206-9, 212-13. Both emphasize the financial relations of the Papacy.

⁶² *E.g.*, Council of Aries, 314; Nicsea, 325; Laodicea, 372; and many others.

^{6a} *Corpus Juris Canonici*, Decretal. Greg. IX, lib. v, tit. xix, cap. i.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, cap. Hi.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, Sexti Decretal, lib. v, tit. v, cap. i, ii.

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⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, Clementinarum, lib. v, tit. v, cap. i,

^{e7} The passages referred to in this paragraph are as follows: *Corp. Jur. Can.*, Decretal. Greg. IX, lib. v, tit. xix, cap. ix, iv, x, xiii, xv, ii, v, vi.

⁶⁸ *A Formulary of the Papal Penitentiary in the Thirteenth Century*, ed. H. C. Lea, 1892, Nos. xcii, clxxviii (2), clxxix.

⁶⁹ *Raimundi de Penna-forti Summa Pastoralis* (Ravaisson, *Catalogue Général des MSS. des Bibliothèques publiques des Départements*, 1849, vol. i, pp. 592 *seqq.*). The archdeacon is to inquire :

*' Whether [the priest] feeds his flock, assisting those who are in need and above all those who are sick. Works of mercy also are to be suggested by the archdeacon, to be done by him for their assistance. If he cannot fully accomplish them out of his own resources, he ought, according to his power, to use his personal influence to get from others the means of carrying them out. . . . Inquiries concerning the parishioners are to be made, both from the priest and from others among them worthy of credence, who, if necessary, are to be summoned for the purpose to the presence of the archdeacon, as well as from the neighbours, with regard to matters which appear to need correction. First, inquiry is to be made whether there are notorious usurers, or persons reputed to be usurers, and what sort of usury they practise, whether anyone, that is to say, lends money or anything else . . . on condition that he receive anything above the principal, or holds any pledge and takes profits from it in excess of the principal, or receives pledges and uses

them in the meantime
for his own gain; whether he
holds horses in pledge and
reckons in the cost of their fodder more
than they can eat . . . or
whether he buys anything at a much lower
price than it is worth,
on condition that the seller can take it
back at a fixed term on
paying the price, though the buyer knows
that he (the seller) will
not be able to do so ; or whether he buys
anything for a less price
than it is worth, because he pays before
receiving the article, for
example, standing corn; or whether anyone,
as a matter of custom
and without express contract, is wont to
take payment above the
principal, as the Cahorsines do. . . .
Further, it is to be inquired
whether he practises usury cloaked under
the guise of a partnership